1: Burrows--30 (1947-48) Woleaians
116, 352 Ifalik

"Whole ripe nuts in their husks are lying on the ground everywhere about the houses. Here they may be used as furniture. The people hardly ever sit on the ground. If there is reason to sit outdoors longer than it is comfortable to squat, they will tuck a coconut under them for a stool. In the canoe-houses, where the men spend a great part of their days, working at light jobs, talking, smoking, or simply sitting, coconuts in the husk are always at hand, and are used as pillows, knee-rests or elbow-rests."

2: Damm et al. --60
116, 352

(1909) 1938

Woleaians
Ifaluk

When you make an inventory of a dwelling house, you find the usual tools, and weapons and also:

a) gogōdj: a pillow made of a loin mat, without any pattern.
b) ulūl: head support of wood
c) ujelijāb: head support of very soft drift wood.

2: Damm et al. --139 (1909) 1938 Woleaians
116, 352 Aurupik

Among household pieces of equipment there was a hanging chair for children (Hellwig: xûr) and a child's cradle (Hellwig: aîlôîle, ölôîle) with a pandanus mat (xéage).

(1909) 1937

Woleaians
Lamotrek

Interior of houses (Fig. 59) [VMM: see source] usually empty.

In addition to wooden hooks, taumi on which baskets, etc, are hung (objects of Fig. 25 ff.) [VMM: see source] there are gratings of bandanus wood (=suspension grates) which are called váng and on which small objects are kept. We even found an armchair, limasa (Fig. 25; [VMM: see source]) which Ikisera had made for himself in order that he might be able to sit like a white man.

4: Krämer--259 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 352 Woleai

House furnishings are very scant. Wooden hooks for hanging up baskets have been observed. For the head bench, ülül (from Falális) see figure 123 [VMM: see source].

12: Lutke--145
116, 352

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Woleai

We did not find any difference between their furniture and what we had seen in Lougounor.

28: Spiro--6 (1947-48) 1949 Woleaians
116, 352 Ifalik

"The inside of the house is distinguished for its simplicity. The low-slung gable prohibits standing, except at the center of the house, so that after crawling through the passage way, one remains seated on the floor, the latter being comprised of a number of juxtaposed coconut mats. There is no furniture of any kind in the house, the people sitting and sleeping on the floors, and since all eating is done in the open air, there is no need for tables. But though furniture is lacking in the house, it is not bare. The loom is ubiquitous, and stands in a corner of the house, though, being small it occupies little space. Also in a corner is found the sleeping mat, made of pandanus, as well as the Japanese-introduced blankets. In the rafters a congeries of objects can be found--Japanese--introduced mosquito nets, bottles, clothers, rope, tobacco, and other assorted odds and ends. If there is an infant in the house, its cradle hangs from the rafters, a foot above the floor."

28: Spiro--86
116, 846, 352

(1947-48) 1949

Woleaians
Ifalik

"The infant's father has one additional responsibility. He must build a cradle (ulol) for the infant. The Ulol has four sides, made of wood, which are fastened together as the bottom with plaited rope, to form the bottom, on which the baby is to lie. Rope is then attached to the four corners, and to the rafters of the roof, so that the cradle is suspended from the rafters, and can be rocked or swung. Eventually, when the baby is brought home, a pandanus mat is placed in the cradle, and the baby is placed on the mat, and then covered with cloth."